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have use, they might buy and possess them by the thousand, with ammunition to use in them, and there is no authority to punish them.

Apparently the privilege of lawfully possessing such advanced weapons of slaughter belongs also to societies and associations. Thus the I. W. O. might get a thousand machine guns, or Grace Church might get a thousand, without running afoul of the law.

Grace Church will not get a single machine gun.

Add It to the War Costs.

President Harding's new Shipping Board policy is full of sense. The Government's merchant marine, built primarily as a war measure, may have cost three and a half billions of dollars. As a war measure the ships were worth whatever it cost to build them. As a peace asset they are worth for sale exactly what they will bring to-day or what it is reasonable to expect they will bring when ships are again in demand, less the cost of keeping them till this indeterminate time.

Again, they are worth exactly what their value will be to the Government if at this indeterminate time it expands the operation of its merchant marine. But to expand its merchant marine on a profitable basis it must first recast its navigation laws and regulations that America will be put on a competitive basis with all the nations of the world.

Farmer-Labor Cooperation.

The solid farmers of America, the producing farmers of America, the great mass of American farm owners, have nothing to do and would not dream of having anything to do with the so-called National Council of Farmers which is attached to the tail of the American Federation of Labor kite. These labor union politician "farmers" are for the most part a shadow organization to serve the acceleration purposes of Sam Gompers's federation.

Nevertheless the trumpeted programme of Gompers's smoke screen agricultural organization with Gompers's real labor organization is worth a second look because of the principles as well as the facts at issue. Cooperation is a word the meaning of which is stretched or distorted a thousand times for every one time it is used to convey the idea of mutual helpfulness. Broadly speaking, there is much that is sound in the idea of hitching up general producers for economic teamwork for the good of all workers.

But cooperation between the farmer and the industrial worker would have to be of the true stripe. Their purposes are so often at variance that it would require even more than the usual measure of mutual self-control to keep the attempted cooperation from driving the two groups further apart than ever.

Only by uniting on a common basis of fundamental justice, the Gompers farm council says, can real freedom for all workers, industrial, agricultural, organized and unorganized, be achieved. Here is a kernel of truth which will prove of value in the development of cooperation among farmers and industrial workers, and this newspaper believes and hopes that cooperation of that kind, along beneficial lines, can be developed.

Emphasis must be put on the necessity for including all workers, and not simply certain groups, in the programme of cooperation, because in the past the influence of trade unionism has been employed to promote the welfare of one section of workers at the expense of another section. This has had to be so when the great bulk of all production goes to labor in wages, and if one group of wage earners gets more than its share some other groups must get less than theirs.

This is likewise true of farm organizations whose ideals have been framed without regard to their reaction on other than agriculture. The unorganized worker has been left entirely out of consideration.

It is the lack of enlightened cooperation among rural and urban workers which causes the demand for high prices and special tariffs for soil products intended to protect the farmer but which keep up the cost of food to the city worker.

High wages and high tariffs on industrial products, calculated to help the city worker, hold up prices of industrial products that are needed by the farmers.

High wages paid to railroad workers, combined with high prices for fuel and supplies made so by high wages in the mines and in the city factories, increase railroad rates and tax both the farmer and the city worker.

The need for a common clearing house or organization through which one useless expedient for forcing up wages and prices could be cancelled against another is apparent. This does not mean that the ideal form of organization for urban and rural workers would be one vast union.

One vast union could not thresh out the needs of individual groups. One single union could act only in the most general way, and it could act intelligently and justly only if it were thoroughly representative of all workers and all interests in industry and agriculture. For a representation like that it would have to be as large and as powerful as the Government itself, unless decisions were to be taken with no thought of enforcing them. But no nation can have two governments.

When the agricultural and industrial workers get down to real cooperation they will find out that there

is very little in the complaint that our railroads, natural resources, ships and banking and credit system are controlled "in the interest of a little clique of investment bankers and selfish, un-American citizens of great wealth." The proportion of earnings of railroads, coal mines and the greater number of large industries which goes to the payment of wages is proof that there is and could be no such minority tyranny.

If the farmer can find a way to provide cheaper transportation and still satisfy his neighbor, the railroad worker, whose wages have to be cut to do it, he will be doing himself and the nation a great service.

If the city worker can find a way to obtain cheaper bread and meat without depriving the farmer of a just reward for his toil, he likewise will be doing the nation a service.

Labor robs itself when it demands higher wages and shorter hours without offering any solution for the resulting reduced production.

It is foolish to lay the blame on capital or anything else for short-ages and high prices resulting from decreased output by labor. There is no way to make three minus one equal four.

The Third Horseman.

We have before us, cold from the Government presses, the Census Bureau's latest thriller, "Mortality Statistics for 1919."

This fat book contains a record of all the deaths in the registration area of the United States for the year, to the extent of giving the number who die from each disease, with their age, color and urban or rural residence.

Let us look into the book and see how many of the eighty-odd millions of Americans in the registration area died of the cause that has perturbed mankind more than any other since the morning of the human race.

How many succumbed in 1919 to that which has been the dread and the prodding of nine-tenths of the billions who have lived and died since the eviction from the Garden?

The answer is twenty-one. Among each four million persons there was but one death from starvation.

If the census men are right, then this must have been a pretty fat and prosperous country in 1919 and, indeed, in all our recent years, for the annual deaths from starvation since 1900 have never averaged more than forty, according to the "Mortality Statistics."

But we have a suspicion that the census men, with all their questions, do not learn everything. There is a pride that is more relentless than hunger, and there is often an understanding neighbor who is willing to put a white lie after the fact. "Anemia" is a good word in such cases. It is more pleasant, however, to believe the census man.

De Palma's Stirring Career.

None of the present day drivers of automobiles in racing tests has had a career comparable with that of RALPH DE PALMA, who came to this country from Italy as a youth and passed his early boyhood in Brooklyn. Most of those who took up automobile racing as a profession when he did are dead—many of them through accidents incidental to racing—or retired, but DE PALMA, whose hair is silvered, is still at the wheel and showing the way to younger competitors.

DE PALMA was only driving to form when he led the field for the first 250 miles of the International 500 mile classic which was won by TOMMY MITTOS at Indianapolis this year. His method always has been to put his car to the supreme test. If it came through the ordeal safely it was the type of machine to reproduce. If it failed the manufacturer knew the weaknesses he must correct. Because of his numerous breakdowns it has been the custom to refer to DE PALMA as a driver possessed of a jinx, that personification of bad luck which follows some individuals, but the tempestuous speed of the Italian in most instances has brought about his undoing.

Like many others in the same occupation RALPH DE PALMA got his love for speed through experience on the bicycle. He took part in road races and sprints in the early days of the bicycle competitions. From this to riding a wheel behind motorcycle pace was but a natural step. Automobile racing came next, and DE PALMA, having the mechanical bent of many riders, became interested in motor cars and got his first mount in the Fiat Cyclone in his countryman CHERNO lost his life at Ormond Beach in Florida. With this machine he broke all records from one to fifty miles and quickly took his place in the front ranks of the most daring automobile pilots.

Most of the automobile racing of the early days was done on dirt tracks. Whether these tracks were a mile or a half mile in length made little difference to him. With BOB BURMAN, BARNEY OLDFIELD, HUGHES, WALTER CHRISTIE and other daredevils he encircled these ovals in clouds of blinding dust, and though death beckoned at every turn and he saw his companions claimed one after another DE PALMA, like OLDFIELD, who still lives to chew a cigar, came through with nothing more serious than broken bones. His worst accident was at the Danbury, Connecticut, fair, where his car skidded on one of the turns and turned over. As a result of that mishap DE PALMA had a broken hip besides other fractures.

Another bad spill was at Milwaukee in a road race where he came to grief while attempting to pass

JAMES BRAGO, a wealthy young enthusiast who drove in sensational form for a few seasons. It was asserted at the time that BRAGO was hogging the road and that he would not allow his opponent sufficient room to pass. It was characteristic of DE PALMA to exonerate BRAGO as soon as he recovered from his injuries, which were at first thought to be mortal, a portion of the steering gear having perforated his abdomen.

In point of service, and assuredly in results accomplished, RALPH DE PALMA is first in his chosen profession and is a fine example to other young men of foreign birth, who should find in his career the inspiration to rise above mediocrity.

Certainly Worth Trying.

In connection with the flagrant overspendings of departments in the national Government and the scandalous voting of deficiency grants to meet them United States Senator WILLIS has offered a practical suggestion. It is for an emergency fund in control of a special board which can help out a department when because of unforeseen conditions it cannot possibly get along with the money that was appropriated for it and the public service must suffer as a consequence.

But the malignant deficiency appropriation disease must be checked, kill or cure. The fact remains, however, that no executive, no legislator, no human being can foresee all that the future holds for private life, business projects or Government administration. In an entirely unexpected situation that may bring an unavoidable problem that calls for immediate action there should be some way to meet the crisis on the spot.

Senator Willis's plan, which operates successfully in Ohio, seems to fill the bill, provided the laws and principles of our national Government permit the exercise of such functions in behalf of the supreme legislative appropriating power, and provided an emergency committee would not become as tolerant of overspenders and as grossly extravagant in bailing them out as Congress itself has become under the present vicious system.

The Old Fashioned Summer.

W. A. BRADY has decided New York is to have an old fashioned theatre summer. This means that there will be little theatrical enterprise. New productions will be of the nature suited to the season; the only dramatic performances will be the successes that continue from the earlier months. In other words, musical plays will be the only novelties.

In recent years summer months in New York have been prosperous for the theatre managers. The war time generosity in buying diversion made them unprecedentedly active. This year there is a reaction. Even some of the elaborate cinemas which were expected to continue for a longer period will soon flicker into darkness.

One manager explains that although his receipts are large he has decided to withdraw his drama in order that it may at some future date be seen in the performance of a repertoire theatre. Another impresario will end the performances of his "great success" in order that it may be resumed in the autumn, when the weather and other conditions are better. This theatre is to close because the exhausted actors demand a vacation. There is to be a full stop in that crowded playhouse because of long standing contracts to carry the piece to Chicago.

Yet wise men hold that in old fashioned summers, as in every other season, no play is ever withdrawn until it has ceased to earn money for its producers. That belief is of such long standing as to be one of the most old fashioned in the theatre and, moreover, one of the soundest.

The Aldermen propose to penalize pedestrians who cross streets except at the sidewalk crossings. It's getting so that nobody can jeopard his life foolishly without running the risk of arrest.

Quot pitching has brought the stakeholder and one of the contestants in a recent match into an Iowa court. Is there no sport free from the taint of commercialism?

Mayor Hylan's answer to the charge that some school buildings are unsafe and in bad sanitary condition is that his administration has spent a great sum of money on them. This does not meet the issue. The question is, Did the taxpayers get all they paid for?

That Captain DUBREUX MILBURN of the victorious American polo four suffered no bad effects from his play in Saturday's game, into which he went with a lame back, is cause for congratulation. If he were obliged to give up his part in the contest it would be a serious loss to the team, which he leads by virtue of skill, experience and enthusiasm.

A young lady found disconsolate Central Park explained her depression by saying that because her hair was blonde she could not get into the movies. How long has the natural color of the hair of an aspirant for stage honors been an insuperable obstacle to success?

The Bogey.

I've naught against the man who seeks to gather such things as antiques. I don't condemn the men who run to coins and stamps and think it fun. I am not with him who hugs his cabinets of bees and bugs.

I censure not the man who goes to hunting Turkeys or Corbets. I have no scorn for him who seeks At only early printed books.

But, oh, my indignation was Against him who's collecting tares! NATHAN M. LEVY.

The Bonus Litigation.

It Involves Fundamental Problems of Constitutional Government.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: The Attorney-General appears to have decided to raise the question of the constitutionality of the bonus bonds in an action in the name of the People of the State of New York against the Western National Bank. The attorneys for the defendant have been courteous enough to forward to me a copy of the record in the submission of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Unfortunately this agreed case, obviously designed to raise a little question as possible, does not suggest the real question at issue; it limits the inquiry to the Constitution of the State of New York.

The fundamental question which should be presented is whether the legislative power of the State can go to the extent of voting money for surety, gratuity, and by the legislative power I mean any form of legislative action, whether involving a referendum or otherwise.

The broad proposition has been laid down by the United States Supreme Court that "moneys for other than public purposes cannot be raised by taxation, and that exercise of the taxing power for merely private purposes is beyond the authority of the State." (207 U. S. 421; Citizens Saving and Loan Association vs. Topeka, 20 Wallace, 655; Welmer vs. Village of Douglas, 6 N. Y. 91, 92; Matter of Mac, Board of Education, 171 N. Y. 243, 245-91; Cooley's Principles of Constitutional Law, p. 59, and authorities there cited; Freeland vs. Hastings, 10 Allen-232, Mass.-570; Bush vs. Supervisors, 159 N. Y. 212.)

The declaration of Section 1 of Article VII of the State Constitution that "the credit of the State shall not in any manner be given or loaned to or in aid of any individual, association or corporation" is merely declaratory of the fundamental principle that the legislative power in an orderly government does not go to the length of authorizing the property of one to be taken for the benefit of another. It is the essence of socialism.

The proposition was tersely put by the court in Taylor vs. Porter (4 Hill, 145) that "if the Legislature can take the property of A and give it to B, it can take A himself and either shut him up in prison or put him to death. But none of these things can be done by mere legislation."

The question involved in this bonus litigation is the question between orderly constitutional government and the principles which we have been denouncing under the general term of "the bonus." It is not a mere question of \$45,000,000 to be paid to the State; it is a question of constitutional government which I have been trying to bring before the people.

It is only because I am opposed to Russianizing the State of New York that I have insisted upon the public officials of this State standing by their constitutional duty of office and preserving the principles of republicanism in form of government, not a lawless democracy. BENJAMIN S. DEAN. JAMESTOWN, June 18.

Be Careful With the Pen.

The Graphologist Will See and Reveal Your Weaknesses.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: I am afraid that the writer of the interesting editorial article "Betraying Graphology" does not realize that the practice one may give to handwriting "a," "an" or "the" and all the rest of the words and combinations in a language will never hide a fault, or uncover a virtue if it does not really exist. Even the amateur graphologist will tell you that the performances of his "great success" in order that it may be resumed in the autumn, when the weather and other conditions are better. This theatre is to close because the exhausted actors demand a vacation. There is to be a full stop in that crowded playhouse because of long standing contracts to carry the piece to Chicago.

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